

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 23.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1896.

No. 147.

DIAMONDS

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.,

Jewellers, 47 Government Street.

Opening Session.

Not of the House at Ottawa,
but at The Westside.

NEW FALL GOODS

Are on view to-day, and we expect every day will be an opening day for some time to come.
We have opened out and offer for sale Beautiful New Autumn Dress Goods in Black and Colors.
French Crepons from 50c. to \$2.75 per yard. Very Nice 42-inch Fancy Fall Styles at 25c., 35c. and 50c. per yard.

MANITOU MOHAIR,

at 90c., very choice and a good wearing material 46 inches wide and only 90c., worth \$1.50; also All Wool Poplins, just like Pim's Irish.
We do no reckless advertising. Technically true, practically false, is all advertising that implies a stock that the advertiser cannot show. Such advertising amounts to re-bounds, kicks, like an old flat-lock gun.
OUR store news is not reckless. Trifling or unworthy items not admitted.

The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

Something - Wanting.

And that is your patronage. We are making prices for you, and setting the pace for merchants. Before "buying wholesale," take a look at us. We are peaches and cream for bargains. We are giving you plain talk, can back up - if we say and look you straight in the eye.

Gierardelli's Ground Chocolate, per lb. . . 35
Gierardelli's Loose Cocoa, per lb. . . 25
Steel-Out Oatmeal . . . 30
Seafon Soap for the Toilet.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

For a cup
of GOOD
COFFEE our
Java, Maracaibo
or Mocha brands
can't be beat.

Erskine, Wall & Co.,

Covered Port and Government Streets.

Mines.

We make a specialty of selling stocks in developed mines that we know are in the hands of legitimate mining men who know their business. If you want to make money in stocks consult us. Know what you are buying and you will not regret investing in B. C. mines.

Invest, Don't Speculate

And you will be all right. We can convince you that our opinion is worth something.

H. Cuthbert & Co'y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—\$10. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at this office. a21 2c

LE ROI MINE—Something better. Dividends of 100 per cent. saved by purchasing Thomas Ross & Co.'s celebrated \$4 points. A big boom this week. a21 2c

BOAT TO BE RAFFLED at the Clarence Hotel, Saturday, August 22nd, at 9 o'clock p.m. G. Brooks & W. R. MacLean. a21 2c

MUGWUMP MINE, ROSSLAND—This mine has made the best strike of the camp at its stage of development and, from its location, it ought to turn out well. A few shares may be had at the G. G. Shelden & Co. 2 Front Street, Agents of the Mugwump Gold Mining Co., Ltd. a21 2c

MINING SHARES FOR SALE—Two shares—2000 Silverline at 10 cents, 3000 Chelonia Consolidated at 5 cents, 2000 Faldout at 10 cents, 2000 Mugwump, which is to be advanced on Monday. A. W. Moore & Co., Mining Brokers, 70 Douglas Street. a21 2c

WANTED—Young girl to take care of children at 22 View Street. a21 2c

WANTED—Woman to take on her charge of small house; to right person a good home and very reasonable consideration is offered. Address "M.A.C." care this office. a21 2c

FOR SALE CHEAP—A pair of good, heavy and harness. Apply G. Murdoch, Government Street. a21 2c

FOR SALE—The coal rights of 2187 acres on Pender Island. The land for sale in portions or en bloc. H. J. Robertson, Times Office. a21 2c

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD WELLINGTON COAL at lowest market prices. Full weight guaranteed. Only white labor employed. Mann, Holland & Co., Broad Street, opposite Drury. Yard at foot of Johnson Street. a21 2c

SHINGLES FOR SALE—Mann, Holland & Co., Broad Street, opposite the Drury. a21 2c

A TERRIFIC RAIN.

It Caused Much Damage at Barrie and Allandale.

Toronto, Aug. 21.—The neighborhood of Barrie and Allandale on the northern division of the Grand Trunk was visited by a terrific rain and hail storm on Saturday. The water rushed in torrents through the low streets in these towns, flooding cellars, sweeping sidewalks and undermining houses and sheds. The storm came up about one o'clock in the afternoon and lasted until six. In the G. T. R. yards the track was all ripped up and the water four feet deep in the yards. A gap of about 20 feet wide and 8 feet deep was made across the yards from the weigh house to the bay, into which ground was carried forming a new island in the bay to a considerable extent. Into the gaps over a dozen cars that were on the tracks tumbled, and the weigh house would have gone fully over had not a couple of flat cars fallen in under its eastern side. The whole of the building on which the restaurant was situated and even the station, which is on high ground, had a deep stream of water pouring right through it. Several railroad men who were around the buildings say that had the storm continued half an hour the restaurant and station would have gone. Several washouts occurred a short distance from Allandale, about a mile east of the town, the scene of a bad wash-out several years ago, when the floods did damage that stopped the trains. On the Toronto line, just south of Allandale, where Strath's front pond is situated, on Mores's creek, the flood was of sufficient power to wash out the road for the length of 150 feet and over 50 feet deep. Three other holes not more than half as large were made on the Hamilton branch, the largest being just north of a semaphore. The Grand Trunk have means out endeavoring to repair the damage. The loss is over \$5000.

Barrie, Aug. 21.—Not since the flood of June 5, 1890, have the citizens of Barrie witnessed such a storm as visited here on Saturday. Until 1 o'clock the day seemed perfect. Large excursions were brought in by the steamers Enterprise and Islay. About 10:30 thunder clouds gathered from the south and the wind became very fierce, tearing down many large trees, also the roof of Anderson's brewery. About 4 o'clock rain began to fall in torrents, washing out the roadway along Peel Street. The worst flow was down Claperton Street, which was badly damaged by the flood of 1890. The current turned at Five Points and ran along Dunlop Street. Shortly after 6 the rain ceased, leaving marks of its work on nearly every street in town. It is hard to believe that yesterday's storm could cause such serious loss to the Grand Trunk railway. The yards at Allandale are in a state of turmoil, the tracks being ripped up, cars thrown on end and some buildings completely destroyed. Residents say had the storm continued half an hour longer the Grand Trunk railway station and restaurant would have been washed away. The track in many places was washed away, causing much delay in traffic. The train leaving Toronto at 3:15 for here could get no further north than Laford, passengers being brought from there to Barrie by boat. The damage to the town and the Grand Trunk will be at least \$50,000.

Closing out bicycles, a few left. Shure's Hardware.

THE HOUSE OPENED

Great Crowd Present to Hear Lord Aberdeen Deliver the Speech from the Throne.

Government Not to Submit Any Legislation This Session—School Question.

Western Members Wait Upon Premier in Regard to Cabinet Representation.

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—To-day being Ottawa's civic holiday there was an immense crowd who turned out to witness the formal opening of the new Liberal parliament, yesterday being devoted to the constitutional preliminaries of the swearing-in of members and the installing of speakers of both houses. At 3 o'clock the jam was so great that a very large number failed to get admission to the precincts of the house. Lord Aberdeen delivered the speech from the throne, which was as follows:

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

"The necessity of making provision for public service has compelled me to summon you together at this somewhat inconvenient season.

"It is impossible to lay before you at this session the public accounts for the past year, or indeed any of the reports usually submitted to parliament. Under these circumstances and in view of the fact that you will be required to reassemble early in the ensuing year, it does not appear expedient to invite your attention to any measures beyond the passage of the supplies. The operation of the tariff will be made a subject of careful enquiry during the recess, with a view to the preparation of such a measure as may, without doing injustice to any interest, materially lighten the burden of the people. Immediate steps will be taken to effect a settlement of the Manitoba school question, and I have every confidence that when parliament next assembles this important controversy will have been adjusted satisfactorily.

"Gentlemen of House of Commons:—The estimates for the current year will be laid before you forthwith.

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—I hope that when you will have given the necessary attention to the consideration of the year's supplies, I may be allowed to relieve you from duty of further attendance at this session of parliament."

At the request of Sir Charles Tupper consideration of the address in reply to the speech from the throne was deferred until Monday next.

All the Liberal members from British Columbia and Northwest Territories and Manitoba, along with Senator McInnes, waited on Hon. Mr. Laurier to-day in regard to the vacant portfolio of the interior. The Manitoba members and the Northwest members of course asked that it should go to them, while some of the British Columbia members said that it ought to go to that province. There were others who agreed that the interior was a department which rightly belonged to Manitoba and the Territories, but at the same time they urged that cabinet representation be given to British Columbia as soon as it was possible to do so.

Mr. Morrison, while strongly advocating the province having cabinet representation as soon as possible, said that he did not wish to embarrass the leader of the government at the present time.

Hon. Mr. Laurier recognized the necessity of the province getting cabinet representation and said that the matter would have his careful attention.

Owen Sound, Aug. 21.—What will probably be remembered as one of the hottest political campaigns ever held in Canada is now proceeding in the constituency of North Grey. The riding is fairly deluged with Tory ward heelers and pushers imported from far and near. The Conservatives are spending much money and have brought down "him with the nose," Hugh John McDonald, in the hope that the electors may be overwhelmed by the striking resemblance of that much-exhibited individual to his illustrious father. Mr. James MacLachlan has at his back a large number of Conservative speakers; among them are Hon. Clarke Wallace and Messrs. Spruille and McNeill and W. F. McLean, M.P.'s. The Tories have arranged a "mass-meeting" for Friday evening next, on which occasion Hon. Hugh John is billed to show his nose to the audience.

Quebec, Aug. 21.—A farmer named Troublay, while mowing hay on Monday, fell on a scythe which penetrated his intestines and he is dying.

Montreal, Aug. 21.—Patrick Mahone and John Campbell have been arrested on suspicion of robbing postoffice in Ontario and Quebec.

London, Aug. 21.—There was a slight flurry of snow here on Wednesday and a heavy frost.

Kingston, Aug. 21.—Rev. J. H. Stewart, Methodist minister, was struck at Cataract crossing on the Grand Trunk and instantly killed.

BULGARIA THREATENS TURKEY. Threatens to Occupy Certain Disputed Territory.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Aug. 21.—In consequence of frontier disputes between Bulgaria and Turkey, the Bulgarian government has notified the Turkish government that unless the latter appointed delegates to a frontier commission by a certain date Bulgarian troops would be ordered to re-occupy positions recently occupied by Turkish soldiers on the territory Bulgarian claims.

out and threw the contents on the bank. Then I returned to the buggy, and he ordered me to drive in front of him. I turned my head around to see what he was doing. He immediately dropped the middlebag, took up his rifle and pointed it at me. He told me to drive on and not turn back. That was the last I saw of him. I had some money in another pocket, which he could have had for the asking."

NOVA SCOTIAN IN TROUBLE. James McKay Arrested in New York Charged With Bigamy.

New York, Aug. 21.—James McKay, a native of Nova Scotia, 40 years old, who is charged with bigamy, was arrested for examination before Magistrate Most. The complainant, Mrs. Charlotte A. McKay, testified that she was married to McKay at Pine Grove, N.S., Sept. 8th, 1877, and that on June 11, 1890, McKay was married to Miss Anna A. Bowler in this city. Documentary proof of both marriages was offered in evidence. Several witnesses testified to the fact that McKay had lived with the complainant as his wife, both in Nova Scotia and this city. McKay was held in \$1,000 bail for the action of the Grand Jury.

OUR OWN COUNTRY

Death of the Provincial Secretary for Ontario. Hon. W. D. Balfour.

Manitobans Pleased With Kootenay—Shares of the Big Three Mine Sold.

Toronto, Aug. 21.—Hon. W. D. Balfour, provincial secretary of Ontario, who has been seriously ill for some weeks, died in his chambers in the parliament buildings at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening. Hon. W. D. Balfour was born on August 2, 1851, in Forfar, Scotland, his father being David Balfour, of the Balfours of Kinross-shire.

In 1867 he came with his parents to Canada, who settled in St. Catharines. There he passed his boyhood, and after completing his education at the public schools and the Grantham Academy at St. Catharines, he adopted the teaching profession. In 1870, he first became a candidate for parliamentary honors, when he unsuccessfully contested South Essex for the Ontario legislature against Mr. Lewis Wigle. In the bye-election on October 18, 1882, he again contested the seat and succeeded in defeating Mr. Thomas B. White, reeve of Colchester. Since that time he had continuously represented the seat in the Ontario legislature. In 1895 he succeeded Mr. Thomas Ballantyne as speaker of the legislature. Upon the accession of Sir Oliver Mowat to the Laurier cabinet at Ottawa, he became a member of the Ontario government, receiving the portfolio of provincial secretary.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—Thomas Kelly and W. J. Christie, two prominent Winnipeggers, returned to-day from the Kootenay mining district. Like all others who visit that region they are most enthusiastic over its bright prospects. Mr. Kelly is so convinced that the history of mining in the western states is going to be repeated in Kootenay that he has decided to take up his residence there for the next few months. He has become financially interested in some valuable properties.

Montreal, Aug. 21.—Mr. Rufus Pope, M.P., has received a telegram from London saying that a block of 120,000 shares of Big Three mine were sold yesterday and that other large sales will no doubt follow.

Kingston, Aug. 21.—John Henderson & Co., boots and shoes, have assigned. The liabilities are \$25,000 and the assets \$20,000.

Quebec, Aug. 21.—Lord Aberdeen and all the members of his household left for Ottawa this afternoon.

Toronto, Aug. 21.—A cross petition has been filed on behalf of the member for East Simcoe, Mr. Bennett, for alleged corruption against Mr. H. H. Cook, the defeated Liberal.

Port Hope, Aug. 21.—No trace has been found of Albert Peate and Lohy Darch, the young couple who drifted to sea on Sunday afternoon in a small row boat. All hope of their recovery has been abandoned.

Barrie, Aug. 21.—William James, a young man, has been sentenced to six months in the Central prison for impersonation at the late election. He was convicted also of perjury and allowed to go on suspended sentence.

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TAKES IT ALL BACK

John M. Thurston Withdraws the Charge He Made Against William J. Bryan.

The Boy Orator Decides to Make a Through Canvass of the State of New York.

Silver Falling in Price Because of the Decreased Demand from Asia.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—"Mr. Bryan's word goes with me and I shall be glad to see state to the people of this country," said John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, after reading the flat-footed denial of W. J. Bryan that he is or has not been employed by the silver mine owners. "Mr. Bryan has denied the charge, which was made by a Democratic newspaper, and I have no hesitation in declaring that I believe him."

Regarding Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who has taken up the cudgels in behalf of the Democratic nominee, Mr. Thurston said: "Stewart has arrived at that stage of second political childhood which entitles him to great consideration, and I don't think anything further need be said on that score."

Senator Thurston is tonight handed to the Associated Press the following card over his signature, with the request that it be disseminated:

"To the public: On July 11 the Chicago Chronicle charged W. J. Bryan with being a salaried employee of the silver business interests. On July 21, at Madison, Wis., I read the editorial of the Chronicle, and insisted that Mr. Bryan owed it as a duty to the American people to answer the charge. His explicit denial appears in the press this morning. I stated in Nebraska that Mr. Bryan's denial would be accepted, and I would so notify the country, which I take this immediate and public manner of doing. John M. Thurston."

Upper Red Hook, N. Y., Aug. 21.—W. J. Bryan has determined to make a pretty thorough canvass of the State of New York, visiting each big city near the New York Central road. Speaking of the trip to-day he said: "We shall leave Upper Red Hook at 6:50 Tuesday, the 23th, reaching Albany at 8:20 p.m. We will leave there about 10 p.m. and go to Syracuse, reaching there at 2:05 a.m., remaining there until 12 o'clock, reaching Rochester an hour later, and arriving at Buffalo about 4:45 p.m. Then we will take the first train for Erie, Pa., arriving there between 7 and 8 o'clock. We will attend the meeting of the Democratic club this evening and return next morning to Buffalo, where we will attend another meeting of the Democratic club. We will remain in Western New York the rest of the week. We will stay at Chautauque over Sunday, and leave for the west on Monday." Bryan will probably speak at Modena, Cornellville and Jamestown also.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan reviewed a troop of United States artillery as it passed through here this morning on the way to Philadelphia to camp. To-day was spent quietly, the party driving this afternoon to Rhinecliff and Trewin, the summer home of Governor Morton.

The governor and family are at their lodge in the Adirondacks, and the house is closed. Bryan will probably speak in Poughkeepsie, Pine Plains or some other place in this county before he leaves. On Saturday the party will go over the Catskills for a day's outing.

New York, Aug. 21.—Silver reached the lowest figure for some time to-day, when commercial bars sold at 65c. Later they rallied and sold at 65 3/4c. Mexican silver dollars also declined, reaching 51c., from 53c. Silver bullion in London slumped 3/16d. to 30 7/8d. per ounce.

The decreased demand in London for Indian exchange, as well as the falling off here of the demand for China exchange, has affected the local market and depressed the price of silver. Talk of gold imports is believed to have also depressed silver.

Bullion brokers have made special inquiry in London in the matter of future delivery of silver in bars, and have learned that in the last three weeks contracts registered for the future delivery of silver have amounted to only about 60 per cent. of what they were in the corresponding time last year. It is contended that Mexican silver dollars cannot be purchased at the Mexican mint for the quoted price here, and that the decline in the price of silver is more speculative than real.

THE BIKE IN WAR.

Testing its Practicability for Military Purposes.

Helms, Mont., Aug. 21.—Lieut. Moss, Twenty-Fifth United States Infantry, and eight soldiers, heavily armed and carrying four days' rations, covered the distance between Fort Missoula and Harrison, 122 miles, including passage over the Rocky range, in 22 hours on bicycles. The heaviest wheel, with pack and rider, weighs 272 pounds, the lightest 202 pounds, average, 240.

This is the first detachment sent on the road by the United States army to test the practicability of the bicycle as a machine for military purposes in a mountain country. The tour entered upon covers 1000 miles, including a round of the national park, return to this point, a run to Fort Avon, Northern Montana, and back by way of Fort Harrison to Fort Missoula. Lieut. Moss expects to show better wheel time than foot soldiers at troops on a sustained march of the same distance in a mountain region.

A TRAIN ENTRAPPED

Macao Captures a Spanish Train in Pinar del Rio and Shoots the Escort.

Weyler's Rescue Force Attacked by Macao, Who Afterwards Burns the Trapped Train.

Havana, Aug. 21.—The mystery of a missing military passenger train, which was due here last Sunday has been solved, and it furnishes another instance of the audacity of the insurgents and of the troubled state of affairs existing in the province of Pinar del Rio. On Sunday last a train having on board a number of civilian passengers and a strong escort of troops, consisting of a regular car and armored cars for the military escort, left Consuelo del Sur, Pinar del Rio, for this city, and should have arrived here the same day. But the train did not appear, the railway authorities became alarmed and the military authorities were notified. Apparently, however, the latter were very slow in taking action. In any case, throughout Monday the military authorities professed absolute ignorance of the whereabouts of the train, although it was understood that inquiries of some description had been made along the line, but without any definite result. The train to obtain any necessary information caused the railroad people to renew their representations to military headquarters, and eventually, on Tuesday, several exploring parties, consisting of cavalry regiments, reported having heard heavy firing yesterday between Macao and Tacón. The latter town is about one-third the distance between Consuelo del Sur and Havana, and not far from the important town of San Cristóbal. Consuelo del Sur is only a short distance from Pinar del Rio, capital of the province of that name. Later the scouts reported that the passenger coach, together with the military cars, had been derailed between Macao and Tacón, and it appeared as if severe fighting had taken place between the escort of the train and the insurgents, who attacked it.

This news stirred up the military authorities sufficiently to cause them to send relief trains loaded with troops to ward the scene. These forces, consisting of the Armas and Basabato battalions, under the command of Col. Armas, have just returned. The troops brought with them the passengers, who were over forty-eight hours late, and the survivors and wounded of the military escort of the train. The latter, it appears, were running between Macao and Tacón when, near the point known as Kilometer 115, the train was compelled to stop on account of an obstruction across the line, and as it did so a small fire was opened upon the train from both sides of the road, while a party of the insurgents were seen to march out of concealment behind the train and place heavy obstructions across the road. Other insurgents occupied themselves actively in removing the rails behind the obstruction, thereby catching the military train in a trap from which it could neither advance or retreat. The troops promptly returned the fire of the insurgents, who kept well under cover. The firing lasted three hours, according to the official statement. At the end of this time the insurgents are said to have been repulsed. It is announced that the military escort, upon the arrival of the relief train, burned the military passenger train and returned to this city with the Basabato and Armas battalions. Unofficial versions of the affair, however, claim that the train was derailed and subsequently burned by the insurgents, and that the escort of the military train were rescued just in time to save them from being exterminated by the enemy. As it was, six soldiers of the escort are admitted to have been killed, and twenty-one soldiers were brought here wounded. The lieutenant is expected to die.

Later details confirm the statement that the train was derailed by the insurgents, who dynamited it and afterwards destroyed the cars completely. The defense made by the escort is said to have lasted practically three days, although it is not claimed that the firing continued all that time.

The insurgents who attacked the military train were in strong force, and it developed late today they also tried to dynamite the relief train, but without effect.

Col. Armas reports that in retreating with the rescued escort of the train he was attacked by Antonio Macao and a force of 5,000 insurgents. Artillery fire, however, was opened upon the enemy, and the latter retreated. The insurgent loss is not known. The Spaniards claim the insurgents did not burn the military train until after the relieving column of troops had retired.

Washington, Aug. 21.—A cable message has been received at the state department from Consul General Lee at Havana, leaving the report that General Atkins, of Chicago, had been killed in Cuba. He was seen, that Atkins was seen in Pinar del Rio on the 1st inst., several days after his death had been reported in the United States.

Madrid, Aug. 21.—To the chamber of deputies today a Carlist member asked what measures the government had taken to demand redress for the outrage reported to have been inflicted upon the Spanish flag by the people of Key West, Fla., recently. The minister of the interior in reply said that this was not the moment to discuss the matter. Thereupon a Carlist deputy retorted that the government always invoked the patriotism of the chamber in order to impose silence upon the deputies when awkward questions were asked. The incident caused momentary excitement in the chamber, but the Carlist and his friends were quickly called to order and the matter was dropped.

Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 21.—The fast steamer Union, which has been running between this port and Detroit, has been sold to an agent of the Cuban government. She will be taken to the coast in two days. It is intended to cut her cabins down and turn her into a blockade runner. The price paid was not stated. The Union was built with a view to speed alone, and has made some wonderful time in the river.

Washington City, Aug. 21.—Acting Secretary Curtis today instructed the

collector of customs at Jacksonville, Fla., to release the suspected filibuster Three Friends, recently seized by the revenue cutter Bonwell, unless he knew of some good reason for her detention. It is believed there is no evidence tending to connect the Three Friends unlawfully with any Cuban expedition.

GUEST OF THE NATION.

Li Hung Chang to Have an Official Reception in the United States.

Washington City, Aug. 21.—President Cleveland has officially indicated that Li Hung Chang will be the guest of the nation during his forthcoming visit to this country, and General Ruler, stationed at Governor's Island, has been designated to take charge of the details of the reception. The Chinese minister returned from New York today, after seeing Gen. Ruler and ex-Secretary J. W. Foster. The Chinese authorities, recognizing that Li is a guest, are loath to make any suggestions as to his reception, preferring to leave the details with the American officials.

Thus far it is settled only that the President's reception of Li will occur in New York. As a result there is some doubt whether the Chinese ambassador will visit Washington City at all. The proposed visit of Li to Boston has been abandoned also, the present plan being to extend the stay in New York because of the President's presence there, and to shorten it elsewhere.

HARD ON DR. BROWN

Miss Mattie Overman's Startling Confession—A Self-Declared Perjurer.

Rev. Dr. Brown Represented a Scoundrel of the Deep—est Dye.

San Francisco, Aug. 21.—The confession of Miss Mattie Overman, of the celebrated Brown case fame, is in her own handwriting, covering many sheets of legal paper and for the present is in the safekeeping of Rev. W. W. Scudder, of Alameda, chairman of the Congregationalist committee on spirituals. The document bears the date of Aug. 8, and was written in Los Angeles, where she is now sojourning under the protecting wing of one of the Christian missions.

Miss Overman did not present her confession in person, but entrusted it to the mails on the 10th inst. Rev. J. K. McLean, of Oakland, who presided over the council that tried Dr. Brown, was astonished to have it placed in his hands.

In her written confession, Miss Overman makes out Dr. Brown to be one of the blackest of villains, and herself to be his willing tool, ready to perjure herself for having him held up to the world as a much-abused man.

In her letter she said that her testimony given at the church trial was untrue from beginning to end, and that every statement made by her before the council had been carefully rehearsed in the presence of Dr. Brown, that she might not say anything that would betray his guilty practices to the people, who had looked upon him as a model of propriety and virtue.

Miss Overman wrote that she was impelled to disclose the true story of her relations with the former pastor of the First Congregational church of San Francisco because she felt that some of the members of the council had been reproaching themselves for their findings in the church trial. She wished to soothe their feelings by telling them that they had declared Brown guilty of one of the blackest crimes against the church and society they would not have gone amiss. Every word of her former testimony she said was false and she did not hesitate to declare that he had maintained improper relations with Brown on many occasions. She did not specify the times or places minutely or in such a manner as to render verification easy, but she stated in plain terms that Brown had been criminally intimate with her many times.

Though there was no studied effort at bitterness against Dr. Brown there was undercurrent of resentment against her betrayer that was manifest in every other line.

At times the document was almost hysterical in her confession of sin and she went into particulars regarding the connection of others with the case that the council did not consider relevant, and which were not weighed with the portions relating directly to the confession. She said that she was trying to live an upright life and outlive the past and that her only hope in doing so was to confess her wrongdoing with Dr. Brown.

As Dr. Brown has only been suspended by the Congregationalists, a meeting will be called in the near future to have him expelled.

The day conference will at once take up the case and will summon Miss Overman from Los Angeles to appear before it and tell about her intimacy with Dr. Brown. Dr. Brown will also be summoned before the conference.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor:—Please inform you a readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak action on parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise you perfect secrecy, and as I do not wish to expose myself either, please address simply: P. O. Box 388, London, Ont.

—Trust rods and files, see our fine stock at Fox's, 78 Govt. St.

—The finest assortment of articles suitable for wedding presents that can be seen in the province at Weller Bros.

THE GOLD DEMOCRATS.

New York State Convention at Syracuse on August 31.

New York, Aug. 21.—The sub-committee of the Democratic party reform organization met and after a consultation, issued a call for a state convention to be held at Syracuse on Monday, Aug. 31, to choose delegates to the convention of the national democratic party at Indianapolis and to nominate or provide for the nomination of presidential electors, governor and other state officers, or to take such action in the premises as the committee may determine to be advisable. The call then continues: "In this grave crisis of our country, and of our party we earnestly ask the co-operation of all Democrats of New York who reject the Chicago platform and nominees and who believe that labor should be paid in honest dollars and that debts, public and private, should not be repudiated but should be scrupulously paid; of all Democrats who would defeat the attack now scotchiously made in the name of democracy upon industry and thrift, and would protect from that attack savings bank depositors, pensioners of the war, beneficiaries of life insurance and earners of honest wages in every form, and of all Democrats who have been and are loyal to the principles and policy of which the Democratic party has steadfastly adhered during more than a century." The call is signed by Robert A. Windemann, chairman, and Charles Edwards, secretary of the state committee.

Always avoid harsh, purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

VASTNESS OF ST. PETER'S.

The building is so far beyond any former proportions that a first sight of its details are lost upon its broad front. The mind and judgment are dazzled and staggered. The earth should not be able to bear such weight upon its crust without cracking and bending like an overloaded table. On each side the colonades run curving out like giant arms, always open to receive the nations that go up there to worship. The dome broods over all like a giant's head motionless in meditation.

The vastness of the structure takes hold of a man as he issues from the street, by which he has come from San Angelo. In the open space in the square and in the ellipse between the colonades and on the steps, 200,000 men could be drawn up in rank and file, horse, foot and guns. Excepting it be on some special occasion, there are rarely more than two or three hundred persons in sight. The paved emptiness makes one draw a breath of surprise, and human eyes seem to small to take in all the flatness below, all the breadth before and all the height above.

Taken together, the picture is too big for convenient sight. The impression itself moves unceasingly in the crumpled brain. A building almost 500 feet high produces a monstrous effect upon the mind. Set down in words a description of it conveys no clear conception; seen for the first time, the impression produced by it cannot be put into language. It is something like a shock to the intelligence, perhaps, and not altogether a pleasant one. Carried beyond the limits of a mere mistake, exaggeration becomes caricature; but when it is magnified beyond humanity's common measure, it may acquire an element approaching terror. The awe-stricken giants of mythology were but magnified men. The first sight of St. Peter's affects one as though in the everyday streets, walking among one's fellows, one should meet with a man forty feet high.—The Century.

Gloom to Sunshine

Of ill health, despondency and despair, gives way to the sunshine of hope, happiness and health, upon taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it gives renewed life and vitality to the blood, and through that imparts strength, vigor and energy to the whole body. Head

"Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me wonderfully, changed sickness to health, gloom to sunshine. No pen can describe what I suffered. I was deathly sick, had sick headaches every few days and those terrible tired, despondent feelings, with heart troubles so that I could not go up and down stairs without clasping my hand over my heart and resting. In fact, it would almost take my breath away. I suffered so I did not care to live, yet I had much to live for. There is no pleasure in life if deprived of health, for life becomes a burden. Hood's Sarsaparilla does far more than advertised. After taking one bottle, it is sufficient to recommend itself." Mrs. J. E. Searcy, Beloit, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists sell. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills cure all liver, bile, biliousness, constipation, etc.

NOTICE.

Chatham Street, between Blanchard and Quadra, is closed to traffic.

E. A. WILMOT.

City Engineer.

Dental Notice

Dr. T. J. Jones' Dental Business will be carried on as usual during his illness.

Delicious Soups and Gravies . . .

Many housewives do not know how conveniently these can be made, just think—
One Tablespoonful of Johnston's Fluid Beef with vegetables will make a Quart of Strong Soup.
One Dessertspoonful will make enough Rich Gravy for the dinner of an ordinary family.

Johnston's Fluid Beef

16 oz. Bottle, \$1.00.



No Wonder

some storekeepers speak of the Matches they offer as equal to "Eddy's"

People naturally look upon Eddy's as the standard of excellence

Insist on getting E. B. Eddy's Matches.

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JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removal of earth, etc. All orders left with James Bell & Co., Port street, grocery; Cockburn & Mann, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 180.

WANTS.

WANTED.—Barber's apprentice. Apply 103 Douglas street. a17-17

FOR SALE.

NEW BICYCLES AT COST.—One of the best makes. Shore's Hardware Store, 8 Johnson street. a18-18

FOR SALE.—Black horse, one of the best drivers in Victoria; suitable for lady or gentleman; together with phaeton, heavy harness, etc. Apply A. A. Davidson, 40 Government street. a19-19

A LARGE QUANTITY of raton chairs, settees, tables, etc., at very low prices for cash, at the R. C. Furniture Co., J. Bell, Manager.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE.—We have been able to secure a few shares of the first issue of La Plour Stock (Consolidated Mining & Milling Co.), which we are selling at a low figure. A. W. More & Co., Mining Brokers, 10 Douglas street.

FOR SALE.—Good driving and farm horse; will make for play or cattle. George McKee, Cedar Hill Road. 1127-1m

FOR SALE.—Well bred 4-year-old horse, suitable for saddle or buggy. Apply 101 Douglas street. 1128-1m

WHY NOT TRY Marshall's whole wheat bread; also home made bread. 97-1m

FOR SALE.—A portion of the N. & S. Beach Agricultural Society's land in the beach, containing 64 acres more or less, about 20 acres clear never falling stream of water. For further particulars apply to the secretary, H. F. Halden, Turner, P. O., B. C. m14-14

TO LET.

TO LET.—A large room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; near train line; in a quiet family; no children. Address P. O. Box 24. a12-1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, set in type like this paragraph, cost but one cent, per word each insertion, and are received at the Times office each day of publication up to 4 p. m.

A. W. WILSON

PLUMBERS AND GAS-FITTERS. Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best quality of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, and all kinds of Gas and Water Pipes, and all kinds of Plumbing and Gas-Fitting. 112-1m

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS C. G. FOX.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

For children, re-open Monday, August 18th, 16 Mason street. a13

MISS FOX.

TEACHER.

Of Piano and Harmonium. Residence, 26 Mason street, near Victoria. a14

Miss Laura M. Adams

Will give PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTIONS after September 1st. Those desiring lessons will please apply at 24 Cadboro Bay Road. a15-15

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Nickle Alarm Clocks, \$1.

ANSONIA ALARMS, 20c.

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Guaranteed two years.

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The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,

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Clean Watches thoroughly for the New Main Spring Test. Balance and Fork State, \$1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years. REPAIRS TRUTH WANTED.

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New Finds, Transfers, Shipments of Ore Developments, WITH FULL QUOTATIONS OF Stock and Share Prices

READ—

The Miner.

PUBLISHED AT NELSON

The oldest mining paper in B. C. To be had of all news agents or of MR. GEO. SHEDDEN, Agent for Victoria and Vancouver is 1m

Communications.

ASIATIC INVASION QUESTION.

To the Editor: I pointed out in my last that the Chinese government is an hybrid birth. The following account will enable the general public to form their own conclusion:

The present sovereign is the ninth emperor of China of the Tartar dynasty of Lo-tsing (sublime purity), which succeeded the Chinese dynasty of Ming in the year 1644. The fundamental laws of the empire are laid down in the T'ai-tsing Hui-t'ing, collected regulations of the great pure dynasty, which prescribe the government of the state as based upon the government of the family. The emperor is spiritual as well as temporal sovereign, and as high priest of the empire, can alone with his immediate representatives and ministers perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood to the confucian or state religion.

The administration of the Chinese empire is under the supreme direction of the emperor, who is assisted by a council of four members, two of Manchuria and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Hsu-Lin (great college) who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the empire contained in the T'ai-tsing Hui-t'ing, and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are designated Ta Hsiao, ministers of state. Under their orders are the 12 Pa, or seven boards of government, each of which is presided over by a Manchurian and a Chinese. They are: (1) The board of civil appointments; (2) the board of revenue; (3) the board of rights and ceremonies; (4) the military board; (5) the board of public works; (6) the high tribunal of criminal jurisdiction; (7) the board of administration. To these must be added the Tsung-li Yamen (board of foreign affairs).

Independent of the government and theoretically above the central administration is the Tu-Cha' Yuen, board of public censors, which consists of from 40 to 50 members under two presidents, one of Manchuria the other of Chinese birth. One censor must be present at the meeting of each of the government boards. The censors are of the high literature of the empire and the mouth piece of that class. They most strenuously oppose all and every innovation or change, no matter in what direction. They contend that the laws laid down for their guidance by their venerated sages are all-sufficient and sacred, and should be immutable. Any member of any of the boards of administration that ventures the onerous duty and advocates change becomes a marked man. Each man is afraid of his fellow hence no cohesion, no organization. Like unto her officials are her boards of administration, and different provinces and dependencies, hence China's weakness. The literature is the power that guides the vernacular pen, i.e., the emperor's autograph that rules the empire of China. The public revenue is mainly derived from land tax, licenses and customs duties. The amount of receipts from the foreign customs only is made known.

Population:—An estimate given by the board of revenue in 1887 made it for China proper 303,241,969 in English square miles, 1,531,953. The principal dependencies are: Mongolia—area 1,288,035 miles, population 2,000,000; Manchuria, area 262,312 miles, population 15,000,000; Tibet, area 645,734 miles, population 6,000,000.

Japan:—The government of the Japanese empire was until lately that of an absolute monarchy. In the year 1868 the now ruling sovereign overthrew, after a short war the power of the Shogun (together with that of the Daimios (feudal nobles) who on the 25th June, 1869, retained their lands, revenues, and retainers to the Mikado, the supreme lord or emperor. Previous to the last change of government, which restored the ancient regime, the administrative authority rested with the Shogun (military commander) whom foreigners were at first led to recognize as the temporal sovereign, with whom they negotiated treaties of peace and commerce. The Shogunate was founded in 1184 by Yoritomo, a general of great name and ability, and was continued through several dynasties until 1869, when the Tokugawa family were dispossessed of the usurped authority. Under the Shogun two hundred and fifty Daimios (feudal princes) shared the administrative power, being practically supreme in their respective domains conditionally upon their loyalty to the Shogun, hence a continuance of espionage and preparation for war, hence Japan's military strength. The total area of Japan is estimated at 138,000 square miles. To this must be added the Loochoo Islands and the island of Formosa. The census of 1881 was 40,718,077.

Treaties with foreign powers are made by duly authorized plenipotentiaries, who, among other things agree upon a customs tariff; the ports to be opened to trade; that their subjects may carry on their mercantile pursuits without molestation or restraint; that consular officers shall be the medium of communication between the authorities and merchants, and that treaty rights shall be duly respected. Treaties are in probation for some months and subject to modification if found necessary. If approved of they are ratified by the heads of the respective powers. Either of the contracting parties may demand a revision of the tariff and of commercial articles at the end of each ten years.

Ten-tsin treaty, 1858, Art. LIV., 2nd paragraph: "It is expressly stipulated that the British government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities and advantages that may have been, or may be hereafter, granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the government or subjects of any other nation."

Immigration and commercial treaties between the United States and China, signed at Peking 17th November, 1880, Art. 1. "Whereas in the opinion of the government of the United States, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, or their residence therein, at facts, or threats to affect, the interests of that country, or to endanger the good order of any locality within the territory thereof, the government of China agrees that the government of the United States may regulate, limit or suspend such coming or residence, but may not absolutely prohibit it. The limitation or suspension shall be reasonable, and shall only apply to Chinese who may go to the United States as laborers, other classes

not being included in the limitation. Legislation in regard to Chinese laborers will be of such a character only as is necessary to enforce the regulation, limitation, or suspension of immigration, and immigrants shall not be subject to personal mistreatment or abuse."

Art. 2. "Chinese subjects, whether proceeding to the United States as traders, or students, merchants, or from curiosity, together with their body and household servants, (and Chinese laborers who are now in the United States) shall be allowed to go and come of their own free will and accord, and shall be accorded all the rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions which shall be accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most favored nations."

The foregoing defines clearly that England or the Dominion of Canada, or that portion known as British Columbia, can under the favored nation clause, regulate, limit or suspend such coming or residence of Chinese laborers.

Commerce Treaty, Article 11. "The governments of China and the United States mutually agree and undertake that Chinese subjects shall not be permitted to import opium into any of the ports of the United States, and citizens of the United States shall not be permitted to import opium into any of the open ports of China." * * * That Chinese do not respect this clause is well known to many British Columbians. That Chinese respect "treaty rights" is true, where war ships appear to enforce

such questions against the will of its own subjects.

In 1850 the transportation of convicts was suspended at the wish of the people. In 1849 convicts were refused by the people of the Cape of Good Hope. Earl Grey revived transportation. In Australia there was a great agitation. Robert Lowe raised his voice with many others and defied the government to land any more convicts. In 1853 transportation ceased, except to West Australia. The view of the people was again raised and this was stopped in 1855. Whatever crimes these convicts were guilty of they were the pioneers of Australia and helped greatly in making her the thriving country she is to-day. In 1871 Lord Kimberley objected to the complex tariffs of Australia. A meeting of delegates from the different colonies objected to Imperial interference with their fiscal arrangements, which ended the matter. In 1878 New South Wales passed an act in one sitting stopping Chinese immigration. It rests with the people of this province to effect their deliverance from this evil, which has driven out white labor. The evil now affects the tradesmen and through them the manufacturers and property owners. Nothing can withstand the insidious workings. In a short time if the evil is not stopped those who are in favor of Asiatic labor will be begging for help to fight the evil, the cancer that is eating us up alive. Who are the gainers by Asiatic labor? A few short-sighted

favorites. This being the case, are not Canadians, we ask, bound to consider the interests of the mother country in their treatment of foreigners?

It may be compared with cutting down one of our giant Douglas firs to put salt on the tail of a crow to expose this verbiage, but the situation demands it.

H. E. Li Hung Chang is a skilful diplomat, proved by the fact of his being alive, also by his almost regal tour, yet strange to say he is the puppet of Russia. Her diplomats pulled the strings and the censors did the rest. China's great man was sent, like the conquered of old, to grace the coronation of the Czar, Russia set the fashion of making much of him. France followed suit; Germany did the same. England, not to be outdone, exhibited her fleet of warships. Li Hung Chang snickering in his sleeve at their folly. If there is anything Chinese officials dislike it is making a sea voyage. To avoid this His Excellency would have sacrificed a large slice of his great wealth, but the Censors would otherwise. He was to powerful, too dangerous to their power; his absence was necessary. So this high honor was done him. He was sent to Japan for the same reason. He is now well up in years; in addition to this there is great danger incurred in all this traveling, especially on this continent. There are many of the Lapiings and their descendants who have no love for him. The Chinese here may make great demonstrations of regard, but Li Hung

THE SECOND JAPANESE LINE.

San Diego Secures Its First Steamer Within Six Months.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 21.—The Union publishes the following special dispatch from Chicago: "Arrangements with the railroad are complete. I have written authority that the steamer will go to San Diego if San Diego and Los Angeles comply with the requirements made when we were there. I leave here for San Diego to-morrow, stopping one day at St. Louis. Mr. Asano leaves for New York to-morrow. Butler."

This refers to the arrangements between the Togo Kisen Kaisha of Japan and the Santa Fe railroad company to run steamers between Yokohama and San Diego for handling overland business, especially cotton, to Japan. The Union adds:

At a conference with San Diego and Los Angeles people Mr. Asano stated what the company wanted, which was a guarantee of 4000 tons a month cargo on the outboard steamers. He had not doubt as to cargoes bound for this country, but wanted to be sure of return cargoes. The arrangement with the Santa Fe would be such, he thought, as would settle the question of handling cotton through this port, so that the bulk of the freight would be provided for. Perhaps two thousand tons of cotton per month would be handled. After a canvass of the situation, San Diego and Los Angeles committees agreed



CURE SICK HEAD

Sick Headache and relief of the trouble last night to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Pain, Trembling, Drowsiness after eating, Pain in the side, etc. While their most successful success has been shown in curing

HEAD

Acts they would be almost useless to them who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the cause of so many ills that here is where we make our good deed. Our pills cure a whole host of ills.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills under the tongue, or with a glass of water, and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action cleanse all who use them. In view of all this, they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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For the Higher Education of
YOUNG WOMEN.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the city of Victoria, for a transfer to George Lester Jones of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Vancouver Hotel, situated on Yates street, in the city of Victoria.

Dated the 18th day of July 1896.

J. F. DAWLEY.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER PURE & WHOLESOME

...ALL GOES...

"Merry as a Marriage Bell"

IN HOMES WHERE

White Star

Baking Powder

IS USED.

For the "Blue Devils" of indigestion cannot resist the pure and wholesome baking which so uniformly results from the use of this matchless powder.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER HAD THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA

MEETINGS.

Perry Creek Gold Mining Company.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the undersigned, at 5 Bond Street, on Monday, the 25th day of August, 1896, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon sharp, in accordance with provision 1 of the Company's constitution. Any stockholder is requested to be present for the sale of the mine. By order of the directors.

THOMAS C. SMITH, Secy. & Treas. P.C.M. Co.

25th July, 1896.



THE NEW BOY INSTALLED.

CANADA—Wilfrid, I may tell you plainly I like your looks, but "handsome is as handsome does," you know. Now you may go to your duties.

them, otherwise they are rarely observed except in the breach. It will be noticed that rarely a mail comes from China that we do not read that a war ship is called for, or sent to some place to protect the lives or property of foreigners. After life has been taken and property destroyed compensation is rarely obtained except on threat of reprisals. Protection is the prime factor of Chinese diplomacy; they can talk it in all the known languages and do so nothing but demonstrative force has any effect.

As an example of this, let me permit our writing, vide Colquhoun, 14th inst., "A Far-Seeing Question." That this journal does its duty for its masters and other provincial combines, the article under notice is proof positive. The welfare of the general public is not considered by this paper when it conflicts in any way with the interests of these combines.

The needs and aspirations of the people have a common aspect to stop forever any further immigration of Chinese or Japanese laborers. This is not a frictions desire of a few, but the urgent demand of the many, whose inherent rights are always invaded and outraged by these aliens. This is not a question to be decided upon by the few dregs of either the Provincial, Dominion or Imperial authorities, but by the sovereign voice of the people, the wellspring of their authority which they may not dispute, for the state has no rights on

combines who are actually forging the gyres on themselves for the Asiatic parasite never ceases to throw out new shoots, slowly but surely strangling everything it comes in contact with.

It would be interesting to hear what H. E. Li Hung Chang and his educated suite say when they hear Chinese call Kalmuks, Turgues, Turcomans or Kirghis? They are all of the same race. The writer of the anti-Mongolian nonsense should confine himself to something he is conversant with British relations will not be affected by British Columbia or the Dominion of Canada refusing to admit another Chinese or Japanese laborer. Whether Great Britain remains on friendly terms with China will be solely due to her power to enforce the same; not one foreigner would remain in China a single day except as slaves had the Chinese government, i.e., the censors, the power to drive them out.

As a specimen of nauseous, ignorant argument the writer of the following should take first prize: "If a Frenchman or a German, or a Russian is injuriously treated in Canada, the French, or the German, or the Russian government will apply to the government of Great Britain for explanation or reparation, and as it is with the Chinese government. It will be the government of Great Britain and not the government of Canada that will be required to account for the laws enacted by the Dominion parliament which the Chinese government may regard as injurious and of

Chang will take every precaution, as he is doing with his food, and it is to be hoped he will escape all machinations and arrive back in China safe. The honors he will receive will be great out nothing to the posthumous honors that would be offered up to his name.

Victoria Aug. 19, 1896.

H. J. ROBERTSON.

Wore Greased Gloves Seven Years. John Siron, Hanson, Antlerville, Ont., had Salt Rheum so severe that for seven years he wore greased gloves. He writes: "I used a quarter of a box of Chamberlain's Ointment. It cured me. No trace of Salt Rheum now." Chamberlain's Ointment cures every irritant disease of the skin, allays itching instantly, and is a sterling remedy for piles. Avoid imitations. 60c. per box.

Japanese matting, Japanese rug, Japanese bedspread, Japanese crepe, Japanese straw rug and Yuticater mats at Weller Bros.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became a Girl, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she was old, she praised Castoria.

—Guns, ammunition, Sailing tackle, etc. Shore's Hardware.

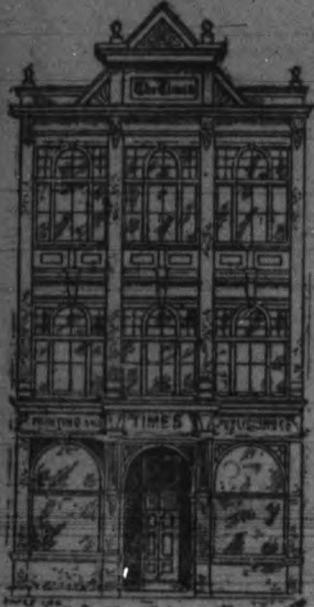
AUGUST.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER

Room 7, Board of Trade Building.



The Daily Times.

JUDGE TURNER'S OPINION.

A letter written by Judge Turner of Spokane, prominently connected with the Le Roi company, has been made public. The judge, who has had a good deal of experience with both law and mining, should be something of an authority on the status of shareholders in mining companies incorporated under the laws of this state. He writes as follows: "Dear Sir:—I have your favor of the 20th ult. Our law is similar to yours concerning the liability of stockholders in ordinary corporations, but in mining corporations an exception is made. The mining property may be put in at any valuation fixed by the owners and fully paid up stock issued in payment of it. This is the explicit provision of the statute. The usual course in forming these corporations here is to value the property at the full sum for which the property is capitalized, issue the stock to the owners in the proportion that they own of the property, and then by the voluntary act of the stockholders devote a certain portion of the stock to sale for development and other purposes. While this is called treasury stock in common parlance, it is not so in fact. If the property should be valued at, say, one-third of the capital stock of the company, and stock issued to the owners for that amount, the remaining third being held in the treasury for sale to ordinary subscribers, I should say that the ordinary rule of liability would apply as to such subscribers, and that under our law, as well as your own, the subscribers to such stock would be liable to creditors for the full face value of their stock. Such stock would be technically treasury stock. Some of the companies holding stock for development purposes may have lost sight of this distinction, but I hardly think so. You may be assured that in any company which I assist to form, the distinction will be made, and that all stock placed on the market will be fully paid up stock. In the third case put by you, namely, valuing the mine at \$250,000 and valuing the cost of development at \$250,000, stock issued for the first would be considered fully paid up, because our statute says so, but the last would not be unless the full sum of \$250,000 was paid in. The statute says nothing about that, and a court of equity dealing with the rights of creditors will not indulge in any fiction to their prejudice or permit anyone else to do so. Concerning stock in companies formed in this state, I should say that if considered fully paid up here it would be so considered in British Columbia. I think the law of the locality would govern. Such would be the rule here concerning foreign companies, and I think the same rule would apply in your courts. But of this you had best take the advice of counsel learned in the law of your own country."

Concerning the liability of holders of shares which are issued as Judge Turner describes, we cannot, as we have said before, undertake to decide. The legal status will be definitely made known only when some test case has been brought before the courts. But assuming that Judge Turner's interpretation of the law is correct, how many people who have bought shares in Spokane companies know that they are safe under it? Has any purchaser of such shares inquired how his shares were issued—whether as treasury stock proper or as stock contributed by the original holders for development purposes? We venture to say that the ordinary "small investor" never gives a thought to the matter. This is the sort of looseness against which complaint is made, and for which a remedy should be provided. Stock is simply stock to the thousands of men who are tempted to buy because it is "cheap"; they have little chance of ascertaining whether it is the assessable or non-assessable kind, as per

Judge Turner's classification. The ignorance that prevails concerning such points very clearly illustrates the necessity of having some protective legislation.

The Toronto lacrosse club, which was for many years a most prominent upholder of Canada's national game, has been forced to disband. These few pitiful sentences from the Telegram explain the reason: "The snake of professionalism, that seemingly cannot be scotch, found its way into the five club league. Most of the clubs were bitten. Toronto had to leave the camp. Purely amateur first-class lacrosse is dead in Canada. The clubs now are ready to recompense their players. Three years ago the managers of the twelve became indignant when it was hinted that players were paid. Now they will not take the trouble to deny it. Is the time coming when all "sport" will be given over to professional hands?"

The result of the recent election in Ontario, says the Toronto Globe, shows a net gain of thirteen seats for the Liberals as compared with the position of the parties at the dissolution of parliament; that is, they gained nineteen seats from the Conservatives and lost six seats that they held in the last parliament. In addition to this, seven seats were carried by Petrons, McCarthyites or independent opponents of the straight government candidates. As a matter of fact, the Tupper candidates in Ontario lost twenty seats which were represented by straight supporters of the government during the last parliament. As compared with the position of the parties at dissolution, the government suffered more seriously in Ontario than any other province of the confederation, except British Columbia and the Territories.

Judging from the following Chicago dispatch, the bicycle is to have its share in the great presidential campaign: "The executive committee of the National Wheelmen's McKinley and Hobart Club held a meeting last night. From the mass of correspondence received from other citizens, seeking information, it is evident that large masses will have to be handled, and nothing but military discipline can accomplish this without confusion. The executive committee has therefore adopted the following plan of organization: Companies of not more than fifty, not less than thirty, shall be formed, each company to choose a captain, lieutenant, standard bearer and bugler. Every four companies shall be organized into a battalion, and shall choose a major, who shall select his aides and standard bearers. The executive committee shall choose brigade generals. It is anticipated to have a meeting at Chicago of all the members of the national organization at least once during the campaign."

THE SUBMARINE NAVAL BOAT.

The New York people who are interested in the submarine boat being built for the navy in Baltimore are concerned whether the navy department will authorize the construction of another craft of like type. This, from present indications, does not seem probable, although the matter depends entirely upon the results obtained by the boat now under way.

Most naval officers have little faith in this type of war craft. Perhaps this comes from their lack of precise knowledge of such boats, and it may spring also from the natural distrust of a boat the chief functions of which must be carried on under water. The builders must, under their contract, demonstrate to the government the reliability of the new boat; they must operate it in all the numerous ways called for under the specifications, and if they are able to do all that is required of them, and ever come to the surface again, there will probably be established a confidence in the boat which does not at present exist.

The foreign submarine boats operate without much accident, and there is no reason, theoretically, why the American craft, an admittedly superior boat of its type, should not be a success. Whether it will have the tactical value claimed for it by the inventor remains to be seen. It is reasonable however, to suppose that a boat navigating under water, out of sight of an enemy, would be capable of doing more damage than a much more powerful boat, the movements of which were known to an alert antagonist.

The latest naval appropriation act allows the secretary of the navy to have built two more submarine boats if the Baltimore craft proves satisfactory. It is yet too early to determine the practicality of the first boat of this type, but this does not prevent naval officers from assuming the disadvantages of the boat. They admit the possibility of its value and they appreciate the varied offices which the inventor believes may be performed by his mechanism. They have, notwithstanding, a feeling that the boat will not be duplicated. If it shall succeed in meeting all the requirements, which are numerous and severe, the navy will have a valuable craft and the battle fleet an important ally.—New York Times.

Six weeks ago, I suffered with a very severe cold, was almost unable to speak. My friends all advised me to consult a physician. Noticing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised in the St. Paul Volks Zeitung I procured a bottle, and after taking it a short time was entirely well. I now most heartily recommend this remedy to anyone suffering with a cold. Wm. Kell, 678 Selby avenue, St. Paul, Minn. For sale by all druggists, Henderson Bros. & Langley, wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Welland Vale Bicycles at cost. There are none better. Shore's Hardware.

Obell & Morris Jamson and green glass preserves are a luxury. Try them.

HATCHING SEA FISH.

What Newfoundland's Experiment Has Established.

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 18.—The annual report of the Newfoundland department of fisheries has just appeared. To many respects it is a very interesting document. The department has now been six years in existence. Its operations are mainly directed by Mr. Adolph Nielson, superintendent of fisheries, whose reputation stands very high, and whose knowledge of fish and fisheries is unsurpassed. Until this department was organized the fisheries had been left to take care of themselves and through reckless and destructive modes of fishing, were in many localities declining to an enormous extent. Many of the great bays were largely depleted of cod, and no rules or regulations were enforced to prevent the destruction of immature fish which had been going on for generations. The same was true of the salmon fishery. The ruinous practice of "barring" the rivers had gone on unchecked until the salmon had totally disappeared in many of the best streams. The lobster and herring fisheries were equally neglected.

The department followed two lines of action from the outset. The first was a careful scientific study of the condition of the fisheries, with a view of ascertaining the causes of the decline, the injurious influences that were at work, and the best means for their restoration and protection. This was, of course, a work of time, but as accurate knowledge accumulated the department was enabled to formulate rules and regulations calculated to conserve and improve the various fisheries, and to arrest destructive modes of fishing. Warden for the enforcement of these rules were appointed, and ere long a manifest improvement set in. The difficulty, however, of grappling with old, injurious influences, and overcoming the inveterate prejudices and fixed ideas of fishermen—the most conservative of all classes of men—were found to be very great. Gradually progress was made in bringing these industries under laws calculated to improve them, and large numbers of the more intelligent fishermen became convinced that these laws were devised for their benefit, and a disposition to obey the fishery rules was developed. Time will do the rest.

The other mode of action was designed to restore depleted waters by means of artificial propagation. It was not considered necessary to enter upon the hatching of salmon, as by removing all obstacles to the ascent of the salmon, the enforcement of a close time, and a vigilant guardianship of the rivers, it was believed they would recuperate of themselves; and this expectation has been to a very considerable extent realized already. There is a marked increase of salmon in the larger streams even now.

The department, however, devoted their chief attention to the artificial propagation of cod and lobsters, the two grand staples of the country. A cod hatchery was erected at Dildo Island, Trinity Bay, and was under the personal supervision of Mr. Nielson. It was thoroughly equipped, and the apparatus was of the most approved type. Operations commenced on a small scale in 1890, but it was not till 1892 that the "planting" of the young fry reached such dimensions as were calculated to make an impression upon the stock of fish and produce a marked increase. Properly speaking, the cod hatchery has only been four years in operation, so that there has not been sufficient time to determine absolutely the success or failure of the great experiment. It would be unreasonable to expect, after such a short trial as four years, a great and overwhelming increase in the stock, especially when it is taken into account that a codfish requires four years to come to maturity. But the results in Trinity Bay, at this date, are peculiarly encouraging and give promise of complete success if the work continues to be carried on vigorously.

Even in one year after hatching commenced, large quantities of small fish were reported by the fishermen to have been seen by them in the waters of the bay, all of uniform size, and under unusual conditions, and in localities where they had never been seen before, so that they were led to consider these the result of the hatchery. A still more marked increase was observed in the following years, and at an early period of the spring when there were no fish in the neighboring bays.—"The cod were frequently seen by the fishermen when the water was clear and the weather calm, covering the bottom in a thick mass for long distances. Some days they went so near the land that the fishermen were able to take as many as they pleased from the rocks on the shore." In 1895 the early appearance of cod in increasing numbers continued, long before any fish were heard of elsewhere. In the spring of this year they appeared again in large masses and could be taken from the wharves with hook and line and the traps put out were well filled. The most intelligent inhabitants of Dildo forwarded a written statement to the department testifying to the great increase of fish since the hatchery was established, and expressing their thorough belief in its ultimate success. All this appears to prove that by artificial propagation codfish can be increased to an indefinite extent in a large area of water—a fact which is of immense importance not only to Newfoundland, but to all fishing countries.

It is gratifying to find that cod-hatching elsewhere has been not less successful. The United States fish commission have had a cod-hatchery in operation at Ten Pound Island, near Gloucester, for the last eight years, with the result, as lately reported, by official authority, that cod-fishing, which for the last quarter of a century has been a lost industry on the shores of New England, has been largely restored, and that now there is a comparative abundance of cod in the waters where formerly they were very scarce. Even a more pronounced success has been reached in the large cod hatchery at Florø, Norway, which has been in operation for thirteen years. Recently it has been enlarged so as to double its capacity. All classes, but especially the fishermen of the neighborhood, are enthusiastic in their praises of the hatchery. At Dunbar, Scotland, a cod hatchery was erected a few years ago, being modelled on that of Florø. It has been decided to erect another on the Isle of Man, in order to stock the waters of the Irish Sea. Quite lately Mr. Nielson had a letter from an eminent Italian pisciculturist asking him to forward a model of the Dildo hatchery and a description of the method of working it, the Italian government having decided to erect a salt water hatchery near Rome. France is following suit. Cod hatching has long since passed the experimental stage, and it may now be regarded as an established fact that an exhausted cod fishery can be restored and sustained for all time by placing artificially hatched fry in the waters, which can be done at an inconsiderable expense. The important problem has now been solved.

At first the new idea was hoisted at and opposed and denounced as a fraud or the wild dream of lunatics. It is the fate of all new ideas which have to battle for their lives. But in no country has the artificial propagation of cod encountered such virulent and senseless and persistent opposition as in Newfoundland. Many of the poor fishermen regard it with horror as an impious interference with the province of the Creator. Others unable to understand the process, scoffed at it as entirely absurd, and believe that the promoters of it are mercenary schemers who want to get a pull at the public purse. Unfortunately the opposition has not been confined to the uneducated fishermen. Persons from whom better things might have been expected, have opposed it tooth and nail, and if they could, would have prevented it from having a trial. Unluckily, too, it got mixed up in our mean party politics, as almost everything does. Some opposed it because it was introduced and supported by "the other side," and in order to get votes, pandered to the prejudices of the poor fishermen. The Evening Telegram, the organ of the government, denounced the hatchery from the outset, and indeed, the whole department of fisheries, as an imposture and waste of public money. It heaped the lowest personal abuse on Mr. Nielson and all connected with the department. No argument was ever attempted—merely vulgar abuse and calling names. Of course the government did not sanction such a course on the part of its organs, otherwise they would have withdrawn the grant, but they did not arrest it. The grant has been continued, but at a very reduced rate. This year the grant is \$9000 for the whole department. Even now there is danger that the hatchery may be closed and the whole machinery, apparatus and building left to rot, though the cost of maintaining it is but \$1000 per annum, and this in the face of the facts I have recorded, all pointing to triumphant success if the hatching is continued for a couple of years. Great is the power of stupidity and ignorant prejudice. During the six years that have elapsed since the hatchery commenced, the immense number of \$23,923,000 cod were hatched and planted in the waters. The propagation of lobsters has been on a still more extensive scale. In six years 2,610,475,000 lobsters were hatched and planted in the waters around the coast. All these life germs would have been destroyed in the boilers of the lobster factories had they not been thus saved to increase the number in the waters. And yet there are persons here supposed to be intelligent, patriotic and influential who would have the whole department of fisheries abolished! Let us hope that there is enough intelligence and common sense among us to avert such a catastrophe.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing Carter's Smart Wood and Balladon Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

Boys' riveted overalls 50c. a pair. Gilmore & McCandless.

Ladies, a fine line of Al. scissors and shears at Fox's, 78 Govt. St.

NOW

Is the Time

To protect your eyes from bright sun light, dust, etc., by wearing

PERFECTED SMOKE GLASSES.

They are cooling, soothing and beneficial to any eye.

F. W. Nolte & Co.,

.....The Optician, 27 Fort Street.

A genuine summer comfort can be realized by using Fibre Chamols to interline all your gowns, because it prevents any chance of their becoming crushed or dragged by the hard usage of pic-nics, boating and other summer outings. It gives a graceful stiffness and firmness which outlast everything and makes you sure that your gown will have the same dainty style and hang at the end of a hard season's wear as at the beginning.

But to be sure of these results see the label on each yard when buying, as Fibre Chamols has many worthless imitations which never give satisfaction.

READ

THE PROVINCE

"A Province I will give thee."—ART. & CLAO

OFFICES AT VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B.C.

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Meat and Things	Sport
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Look out for the Carnival Number.

Know that to make a cake good baking powder and the finest flavoring extracts are necessary. GOLDEN WEST extracts and baking powder are absolutely pure. All good grocers keep them. They are the best.

ICE

MADE FROM

HYDROX.

A Pure, Distilled Drinking Water.

B. C. Cold Storage Co. TEL. 44.
and Ice Works.

Notice is hereby given that all pupils attending the High School of the age of sixteen (16) years or over will be required to produce to the Principal of the High School a permit signed by the Secretary of the Board.

The above permit is obtainable at the office of the Secretary of the Board, 36 Fort Street, Victoria B.C.

Notice is also given that from and after Thursday, the 20th inst., no new pupils will be admitted during the present term to the primary or 8th Grade of the City Public Schools.

In accordance with Article 3 of the Rules and Regulations for the Government of Public Schools in British Columbia, the Public Schools of this city will reopen on Monday, the 19th August, 1896, at 8 a.m.

By order,
R. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 18, 1896.

FROM THE YUKON.

A Member of Mr. Ogilvie's Staff Tells His Experiences.

Mr. J. L. Johnson, of Calgary, says the Herald, received this week an interesting letter from an old Prince Albert friend, Albert McKay, who is with Surveyor Ogilvie, on the Alaska boundary commission. Mr. McKay, writing from Fort Yukon, on June 24th, mentions the fact that the mail service up there is limited to three mails per annum. He continues:

We left Victoria for this point on the 10th July, 1895. We had with us Peterboro canoes which were packed over the Chilcot Pass to the head waters of the Yukon river, a distance of 25 miles, reaching an altitude of 3,375 feet from sea level. From Lake Lindeman to Fort Yukon, a distance of 280 miles, we travelled with our canoes, making three portages. The distance was twenty days. We went down the river 37 miles further and built and fitted up our winter quarters, and made also an observatory, in which Mr. Ogilvie took a number of observations to determine our geographical position, the result being: Long. W. Greenwich 140 degrees 54' 11" S. N. Lat. 64 degrees 41' 46" A little over two degrees from the Arctic circle. You may be sure we had plenty of night during the winter. The 141st meridian is the boundary between the U. S. and Canada, crosses the Yukon river a few hundred yards further down; the river narrows down to about 1,200 feet, discharging a volume of water 100,000 cubic feet per second.

We had plenty of fresh meat all winter, as we were visited by a herd of caribou, numbering approximately 1,000 out of which we secured 18 caribou in a short time.

Mr. Ogilvie being sent out by the Dominion government to establish the international boundary (141st Meridian) between Alaska and the N.W.T., we had to break up housekeeping on the 19th Feb. and cut the line out south from where it crosses the river; over mountain and valley for a distance of sixty miles, handling our toboggans, grub and luxuries. Mr. Ogilvie also drawing his instruments. We interviewed Percy Mile Creek 23 miles up from its mouth, which gives Canada that number of miles of the creek. The work of demarcation occupied nearly two months, after which we returned to Fort Yukon, where we are now. Fort Yukon, which is across Fort Mile Creek from Fort Yukon.

The N.W.T. police have a post here, built and occupied for the first time last fall. They number 20 in all, officers and men.

The North American Transportation and Trading Company have a post here, while Fort Yukon is the Alaska Commercial Company. The former has one steamboat plying on the river. The latter has three, and each are getting an additional boat. They are both American companies. They do an enormous trade with the miners. So far they are unable to supply the demand. The Alaska Commercial Company does by far the bulk of the trade. They sold out all their supplies last fall before the winter was fairly set in, and had to buy \$50,000 worth of merchandise from the North American Transportation and Trading Company. The last named company, outside of that, made a cash sale of \$5,500 last autumn. The two companies must have sold (between Circle City and here) to miners and others not less than \$600,000 worth of merchandise. The currency is principally gold dust, taken at \$17 per ounce. Fourteen hundred miners are supposed to have wintered in here and some 600 more are coming in.

The country is like every place else, an energetic person can make money. Pat Macdonald, formerly of Prince Albert, cleared \$16,000 last season, and Tom O'Brien, formerly of Qu'Appelle, is computed to be worth \$25,000. The temperature is not much lower than Prince Albert, but we have a strong wind nearly every day which makes it more severe. I kept a meteorological record during the winter using Negretti & Zambra's tested minimum thermometers, reading at dawn a.m. and 1:30 p.m. each day, and the lowest reading of December was on the 4th, reading 54.1 degrees at dawn and 1:30 46.2 degrees. January 4th 62.1 degrees and on the 26th 61.2 degrees. We had three periods of three to six days each with the indicator in the neighborhood of 60 degrees below zero (F.). Mr. Ogilvie has received word from Ottawa lately to the effect that we are likely to pass another winter in this country.

DISCOVERY OF COFFEE.

The following is given as the original discovery of coffee: Near the middle of the fifteenth century a poor Arab was travelling through Abyssinia and, finding himself weak and weary from fatigue, he stopped near a grove, then, being in want of fuel to cook his rice, he cut down a tree which happened to be covered with dead berries. His meal being cooked and eaten, the traveller discovered that the half-burned berries were very fragrant. He collected a number of these and, crushing them with a stone he found that their aroma increased to a great extent. While wondering at this he accidentally let fall the substance in a cask which contained his scanty supply of water. Lo, what a miracle! The almost putrid water was almost instantly purified. He brought it to his lips. It was fresh, agreeable, and in a moment after the traveller had so far recovered his strength and energy as to be able to resume his journey. The lucky Arab gathered as many berries as he could, and, having arrived at Aden, in Arabia, he informed the Mufti of his discovery. That worthy divine was an inveterate opium smoker, who had been suffering for years from the influence of that poisonous drug. He tried an infusion of the roasted berries, and was so delighted at the recovery of his vigor that, in gratitude to the tree, he called it Cabala, which in Arabic signifies force.

To be free from such troubles, procure a small tin of the best quality of the purest coffee. It is very estimable the liver and free the stomach from bile.

Welland Vale Bicycles at cost. There are none better. Show's Hardware.

Obel & Morris' damson and green gage preserves are a luxury. Try them.

STILL IN HIS PRIME.

North Hastings' Oldest Inhabitant Sale and Henry.

Jonas Moore, of Bancroft, Ont., one of the oldest and best-known residents of Hastings County, can boast of wonderful health and vigor for his age.

"Although I am over 84 years of age," he says, "I feel as young as ever I did."

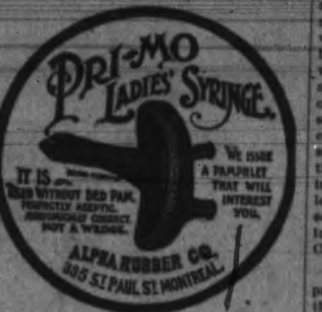
Mr. Moore, however, had a narrow escape from death about a year ago. "I was so bad with indigestion," he writes, "that the doctors gave me up. I tried various alleged remedies but found them no good. One day our popular druggist, F. C. Humphries, sent me a sample of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to try. The result was marvellous. After taking two I was able to get up. Then I sent for a box. I could soon eat anything. In a short time I was able to walk two miles, to Bancroft and back, with ease."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will, without fail, cure all kidney, liver, stomach and blood troubles. For sale by all dealers. Price 25 cents. One pill 3 doses; one cent a dose. Edmonson, Bates & Co., manufacturers, Toronto.

Chase's Syrup of Lissed and Turpentine is the latest discovery for coughs, asthma and consumption. It is pleasant, quick and certain. 25 cents.

—We supply shaving outfits that we guarantee. Get one, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

The Strength of the whole is in the Healthfulness of the Parts.



Its great advantages are the thoroughness with which it accomplishes the work, its simplicity, and the ease with which it is used, but "use not words, tell us its usefulness."

No. 1 Nozzle and Shield with Outlet Tubing, \$3.00 each. For use with any Bulb Syringe, Fountain Syringe or Compressor.

No. 2 Nozzle, Shield Outlet Tubing, 2 qt. Fountain Bag and 2-axle, tubes complete in their \$5.00 each. No. 3 Nozzle, Shield Outlet Tubing, 2 qt. Water Bottle with attachment for changing into a Fountain Syringe, complete in itself \$3.50 each.

If your druggist has not got these in stock—and will not procure them for you—we will mail one or more, postage free, upon receipt of the price.

ALPHA RUBBER CO., P. O. Box 23, Montreal.

Manufacturers of Fine Rubber Goods. A little pamphlet entitled "Bene" is sent free upon application. Send for it.

No. 259.

A BY-LAW.

To Authorize the Sale of Lands Within the City of Victoria Upon Which Taxes Have Been Due and in Arrear for Two Years.

Whereas it is expedient that all lands or improvements or real property liable to the taxes of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, upon which municipal taxes have been due and in arrear for two years, shall be sold, and the proceeds applied in the reduction of such taxes:

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

1. The Collector of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria is hereby authorized and directed whenever taxes on any land or improvements or real property have been due for two years preceding the current year, to submit to the Mayor of the City of Victoria a list (in duplicate) of all the lands or improvements or real property liable to the taxes of the City by-law, under the provisions of this by-law, to be sold for taxes, with the amount of arrears against each lot set opposite to the same, and the Mayor shall authenticate such list by affixing thereto the seal of the Corporation and his signature, and one of such lists shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Corporation, and the other shall be returned to the Collector with a warrant thereto annexed, under the hand of the Mayor and the seal of the Corporation, commanding him to levy upon the land or improvements or real property for the arrears due thereon with his costs.

2. It shall not be the duty of the Collector to make inquiry before effecting a sale of lands or improvements or real property for taxes, to ascertain whether or not there is any distress upon the land, nor shall he be bound to receive into or form any opinion of the value of the land or improvements or real property.

3. The Collector shall prepare a copy of the list of lands or improvements or real property to be sold, and shall include therein, in a separate column, a statement of the proportion of costs charged on each lot for advertising and for the commissions authorized by this by-law to be paid to him, and shall cause a copy of such list to be printed for a period of one month preceding the date of such intended sale in some newspaper published in the City of Victoria.

4. The advertisement shall contain a notification that unless the arrears and costs are sooner paid he will proceed to sell the lands or improvements or real property for the taxes, on a day, a time, and at a place named in the advertisement.

5. The Collector shall, at least two months before the time of sale, also deliver to or deposit in the postoffice to the address of the owner of such property, which is to be sold for taxes as aforesaid, or to the agent of such owner, a notice in writing of the amount of taxes due, and that the property is to be sold for arrears due, and in case the address of the owner or agent is unknown, a notice to the

same effect shall be posted upon the land intended to be sold, and also, at least two months before the time of sale, post a notice similar to the above advertisement in some convenient and public place, that is to say, at the Council Chambers, Victoria, and in the Post Office Building, Victoria.

6. The day of sale shall be the thirty-third day after the last publication of a newspaper of such list, exclusive of the day of such publication, except in case the said thirty-third day shall fall on a Sunday or holiday, in which case such sale shall take place on the following day at the Council Chambers, in the City of Victoria, and shall begin at twelve o'clock noon.

7. If at any time appointed for the sale of the lands or improvements or real property no bidders appear, the Collector may adjourn the sale from time to time.

8. If the taxes have not been previously collected, or if no one appears to pay the same at the time and place appointed for the sale, the Collector shall sell at public auction so much of the land or improvements or real property as may be sufficient to discharge the taxes and all lawful charges incurred in and about the sale, and the collection of the taxes, selling in preference such part as he may consider best for the owner to sell first, and in offering such lands or improvements or real property for sale it shall not be necessary to describe particularly the portion of the lot or section which shall be sold, but it will be sufficient to say that he will sell so much of the lot or section as shall be necessary to secure the payment of the taxes due, and the amount of taxes stated in the advertisement shall in all cases be prima facie evidence of the correct amount due.

9. If the Collector fails at such sale to sell such land or improvements or real property for the full amount of arrears of the taxes due, he shall at such sale adjourn the same until a day to be publicly named by him, not earlier than one week nor later than three months thereafter, of which adjourned sale he shall give notice by advertisement in the newspaper in which the original notice was advertised, and on such day he shall sell such lands or improvements or real property for any sum he can realize. Provided that in event of such adjourned sale being less than the amount of arrears of taxes due in respect of such lot or section, the Collector shall have power, if he think fit so to do, to purchase such lot or section in the name of and on behalf of the said Corporation.

10. If the purchaser of any property or parcel of land fails immediately to pay the Collector the amount of the purchase money, the Collector shall forthwith again put up the property for sale.

11. Immediately after every sale the Collector shall return a list of the arrears satisfied by such sale to the Clerk of the Corporation, and shall at the same time pay in the proceeds to the Treasurer of the said Corporation.

12. The Collector shall be entitled to five per centum commission upon the sums collected by him as aforesaid.

13. This by-law may be cited for all purposes as "The Victoria Real Property Tax Sale By-law, 1896."

Passed the Municipal Council the 20th day of June, A.D. 1896.

Reconsidered, adopted, and finally passed the Council this 2nd day of July, A.D. 1896.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 2nd day of July, A.D. 1896, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have said by-law or any part thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

No. 259.

A BY-LAW.

A By-Law Respecting the Qualification of Electors at Municipal Elections for the City of Victoria.

Whereas, by sub-section 4 of section 2 of the "Municipal Elections Act, 1896," it is enacted that the council of any municipality may, by by-law, provide that electors otherwise qualified shall be entitled to vote, notwithstanding the non-payment of taxes, rates and assessments due or payable by such electors to the municipality:

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

Sec. 1. Electors otherwise qualified to vote at any municipal election in the Municipality of Victoria shall be entitled to vote at such election notwithstanding the non-payment of taxes, rates and assessments due or payable by such electors to the municipality.

Sec. 2. This By-law may be cited as the "Municipal Elections By-law, 1896."

Passed the Municipal Council the 2nd day of July, A.D. 1896.

Reconsidered, adopted, and finally passed the Council this 2nd day of July, A.D. 1896.

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WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

No. 259.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES

Can be Obtained from your Chemist

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

Don't forget, these Remedies have been

PUBLICLY TESTED

and proved to be superior to any other

Sold by all Chemists and direct from Langley & Henderson Bros.

NOTICE.

Since Street between Menzies and Carr Streets, is closed to traffic.

M. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

NOTICE.

Until further notice, and subject to the requirements of the train service, the N.W.T. railway bridge will be available to the public, at its own risk, for general traffic from 6 to 6:30 a.m., from 1 p.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 to 10 p.m.

JOSEPH BUNTER, Gen. Supt.

JOHN MESTON



BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Street Street, Between Johnson and Fox Streets.

TRANSPORTATION

Still the Fastest.

BUFFET GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY TO ALL POINTS EAST.

ROCK BALLAST—NO DUST.

Connecting at Duluth with the magnificent passenger

Stra. Northwest and Northland.

For Salt Lake, Denver, Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East. The trip of a lifetime.

The Shortest Route to Kootenay Points.

Overland leaves Seattle 10 p.m. Coast line 6:30 a.m. Overland arrives Seattle 8 a.m. Coast line 5:30 a.m.

For further information call on or address R. C. STEVEN, J. H. ROGER, AGT. G.W.P.A., Seattle. 25 Government St.

Japan Mail Steamship Company

STEAMER "MIKE MARU"

Sails from Seattle Sept. 10th.

To All Points in Japan and China.

APPLY TO J. H. ROGER, AGT. 25 Government St. Seattle, Wn.

No Trouble

To furnish information about

Splendid Service offered via "The Northwestern Line" from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Milwaukee and Chicago—it's a pleasure.

If you contemplate a trip East, please drop a line to T. W. Tisdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., and receive illustrated folder, free, with detailed information about the three asper trains leaving St. Paul and Minneapolis every day in the week, together with any special information you may desire. Your home agent will sell you tickets via this first class line and reserve you sleeping car berths in advance, on application.

F. W. PARKER, Puget Sound Agent, Seattle.

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7:40 a.m. 4:30 p.m.

Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m. 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

Leave Victoria at 7:40 a.m. 4:30 p.m.

Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m. 5:15 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Victoria at 7:40 a.m. 4:30 p.m.

Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m. 5:15 p.m.

TRANSPORTATION

General Steamship Agency, Oregon-Asiatic Steamship Line.

THROUGH TICKETS To and From All European Points

FROM NEW YORK.

Allen Line Parisian..... Sept. 5

Allen Line Laurentian..... Sept. 12

Dominion Line Angolan..... Sept. 5

Dominion Line Vancouver..... Sept. 12

Beaver Line Lake Superior..... Sept. 9

Beaver Line Winnipeg..... Sept. 16

FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard Line Etruria..... Sept. 5

Cunard Line Campania..... Sept. 12

American Line Pacific..... Sept. 5

American Line Paris..... Sept. 12

Red Star Line Philadelphia..... Sept. 5

Red Star Line Kensington..... Sept. 12

White Star Line Teutonic..... Sept. 5

White Star Line Britannic..... Sept. 12

Ancor Line City of Rome..... Sept. 5

Ancor Line Anchorage..... Sept. 12

French Line La Bretagne..... Sept. 5

French Line Normandie..... Sept. 12

Nor. Ger. Lloyd Seale..... Sept. 5

Nor. Ger. Lloyd Seale..... Sept. 12

For rates, tickets, and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Cor. Port and Government Sts., Victoria.

GEO. M. L. BROWN, Dis. Pass Agent, Vancouver.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. (LIMITED.)

Time Table No. 27, Taking Effect June 1st, 1896.

VICTORIA TO VANCOUVER DAILY, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vancover to Victoria daily, except Monday at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER & I.T.E. Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 10 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.

For Pugeter, Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pugeter and Moreby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 12:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pugeter, Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pugeter and Moreby Islands Thursday at 7 o'clock.

STEAMSHIP ROUTE Steamers made leave Victoria for Alberni and Round Bay on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLTON, J. D. IRVING, General Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 26.

To Take Effect at 5:00 a.m. on Saturday March 21st, 1896.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

Le. Victoria for Nanaimo and Esquimalt..... Daily..... 8:00 a.m.

Le. Esquimalt for Victoria..... Daily..... 11:30 a.m.

Le. Esquimalt for Victoria..... Daily..... 12:00 p.m.

Le. Victoria for Nanaimo and Esquimalt..... Daily..... 2:00 p.m.

Le. Esquimalt for Victoria..... Daily..... 5:00 p.m.

Le. Esquimalt for Victoria..... Daily..... 6:00 p.m.

Le. Victoria for Nanaimo and Esquimalt..... Daily..... 8:00 p.m.

Le. Esquimalt for Victoria..... Daily..... 11:30 p.m.

Le. Esquimalt for Victoria..... Daily..... 12:00 a.m.

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